CLOSE RELATIONS MATTER: "CHOOSE YOUR PARENTS CAREFULLY"
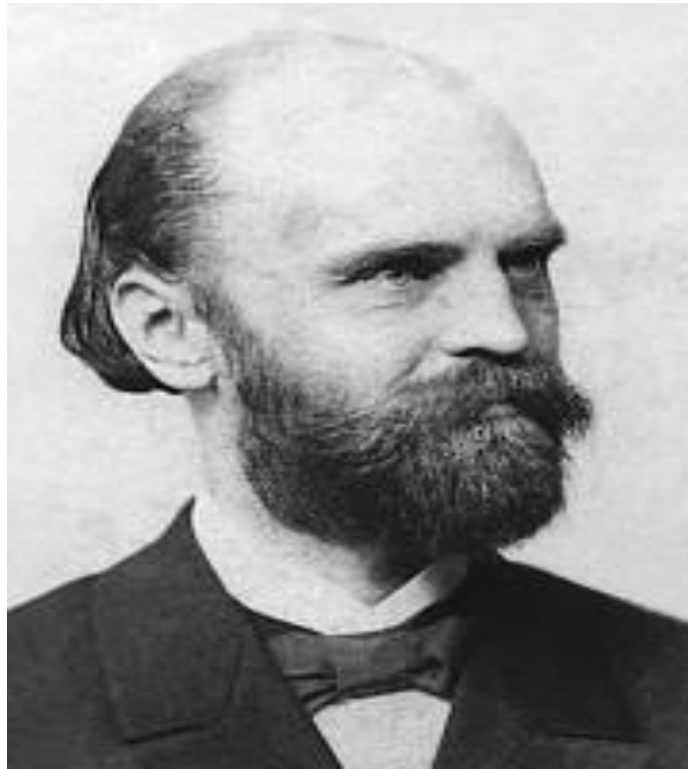

Ferdinand Toinnes: **The Influence of the Domestic** *Gemeinschaft (The Family Institution)*

Presentation Contents

- The Narrative
- Main Theme, Central Question, Main Thesis and Main Argument
- Main Argument illustrated: Nine Stories of the Family
- Key Concepts Defining the Family & Marriage Institution
- Definitions of the Family
- Family Connections
- Sociological claims about the Family
- Application of sociological paradigms to the Family:
  - The bright side of the family/marriage
  - The dark underside of the family/marriage
- Creativity & Innovation Exercise #4
- Sample essay-type final exam question
- Addressing Family Issues: Creative ideas from Sociology

- MOTIVATE:
  - Why sociological knowledge about parents and parenting in the family and marriage institution is relevant to our lives.

THE NARRATIVE

Our families, particularly our parents and the style/quality of their parenting, to a large extent, determine the outcomes of our lives

- This is because they connect us to the secondary social institutions and the social stratification systems

  - In 21st century close relations, there is a trend of high divorce rate and a new gender gap indicating overburdened women and displaced men.
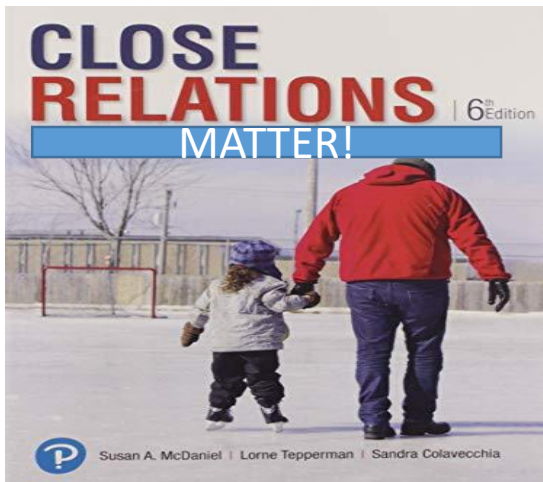
ACADEMIC READING & WRITING: Central Question Main Thesis, and Main Argument

- <u>Main Theme:</u>
  - The family institution/structure and its dynamics

- <u>Central Question:</u>
- How significant is the family institution/structure and its dynamics, particularly the influence of parents/parenting, in the 21st century society?
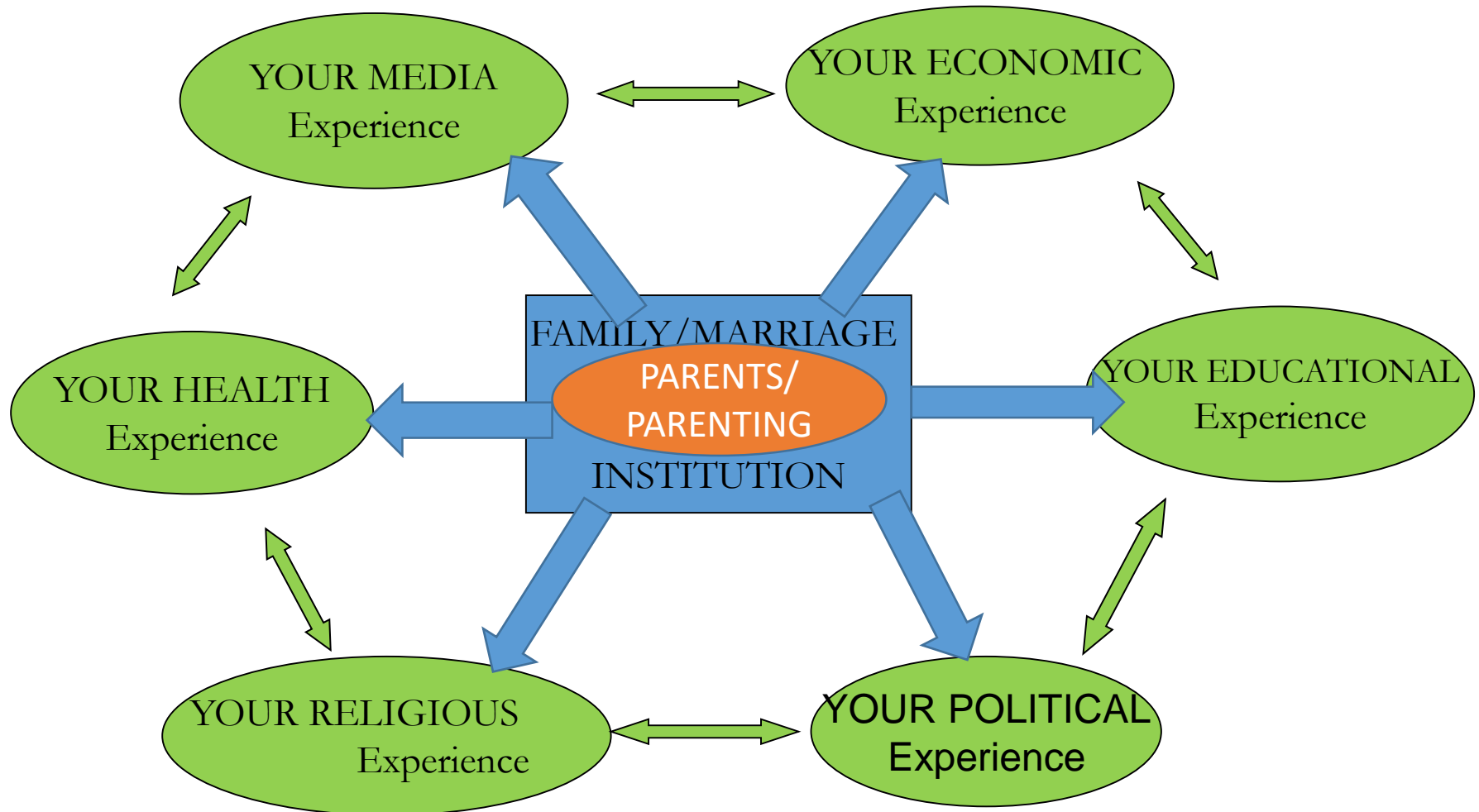

- <u>Main Thesis:</u>
- Although families are becoming smaller and fragile, the dynamics of the family institution/structure continue to be complex. Moreover, the impact of the family, particularly the influence of parents/parenting, continues to be far reaching on family members and their connections to the secondary social institutions in the social structure.
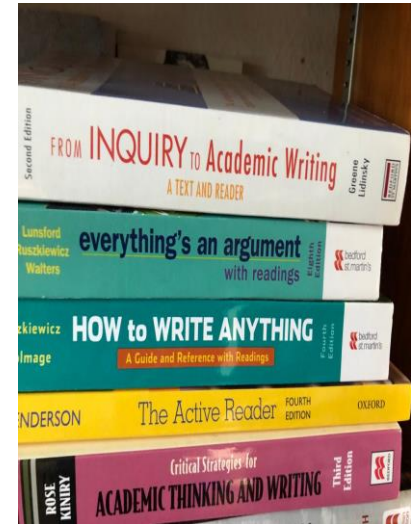
Main Thesis Illustrated: FAMILY CONNECTIONS TO OTHER SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS: THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTS/PARENTING IS CENTRAL.

PRIMARY SOCIAL INSTITUTION

SECONDARY SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

YOUR MEDIA Experience

YOUR ECONOMIC Experience

FAMILY/MARRIAGE
PARENTS/ PARENTING
INSTITUTION

YOUR HEALTH Experience

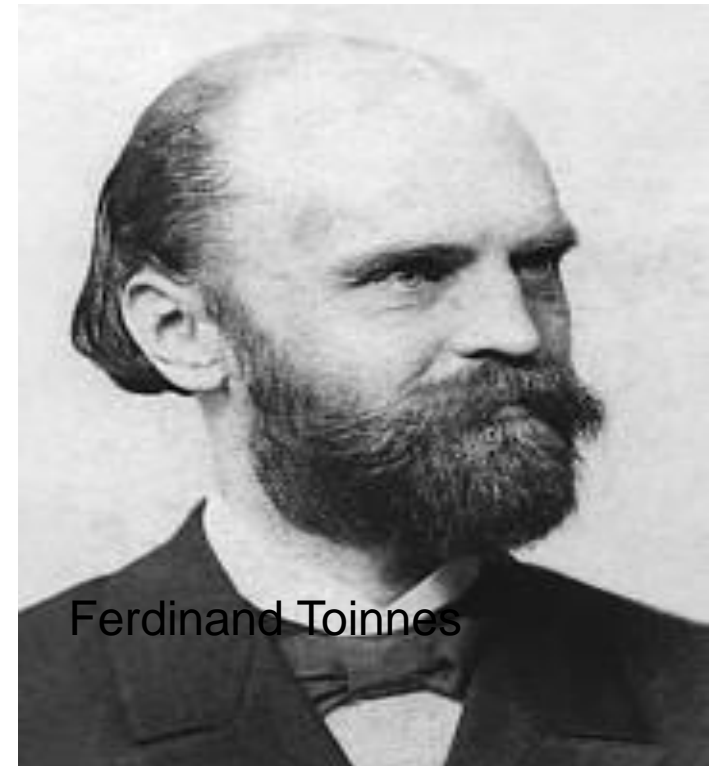YOUR EDUCATIONAL Experience

YOUR RELIGIOUS Experience

YOUR POLITICAL Experience

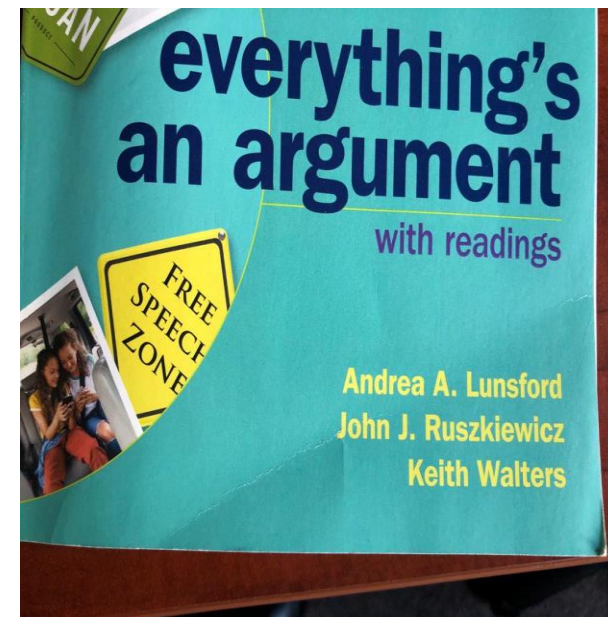# Main Argument (Amplified Thesis)

Impact of Family:

- "The domestic *Gemeinschaft* or home life [life in the family institution] with its immeasurable influence upon the human soul, has been felt by everyone who ever shared it" (Ferdinand Toinnes, 1887, cited in Alan Sica, 2005, pp. 277).

Ferdinand Toinnes

Main Argument (Amplified Thesis): Impact of Family Through the **Influence of Parents/Parenting**

- …families are of the utmost importance in determining who we are, creating the frameworks on which our lives are built. Families are at the core of our socialization experiences throughout our lives. In childhood <u>our parents </u>and other family members are key socializing agents, providing us with some of the knowledge and skills we will carry with us throughout our lives. We undergo a further socialization in the context of family life if and when we marry or enter a common law relationship, have children, get divorced, remarry, acquire additional children through remarriage… (Symbaluk and Bereska 2016, p. 193)

Main Argument (Amplified Thesis): Impact of Family Through the **Influence of Parents/Parenting**

- Parents differ in how they want their children turn out. Some parents put a high value on obedience, for example. Other parents value independence. Some parents want their children to be cooperative and adaptable; others, to be competitive and ambitious…However, most people would agree on what constitutes "good parenting." We can agree that all parents should aim to produce children who are healthy, law-abiding, and successful at school. When a child is failing, delinquent, or disturbed, this signals poor parenting. But poor parenting is not always the cause of the problem. Many factors besides parenting can increase the risks of childhood failure, delinquency, ill-health and depression. That being said, parents still play the larger part in creating the "right" conditions for a child's best emotional and cognitive development. These "right" parenting conditions include love and attachment, emotional stability, protection and control, and fair and moderate discipline (McDaniel, Susan A. and Tepperman, Lorne 2015, pp. 180-181: *Close Relations: An Introduction to the Sociology of Families*).

THE MAJOR CONCEPT & KEY CONCEPTS IN THE MAIN ARGUMENT IN THIS LECTURE:

These Key Concepts provide the language to explore and unpack what the Major Concept of FAMILIES is and what it is not.

- **Family Typologies**
  - **Family of Orientation**
  - **Family of Procreation**
  - **Skip-generation families**
  - **Patriarchy/Patricentric**
    - **Patrilineal inheritance/succession**
  - **Matriarchy/Matricentric**
    - **Matrilineal inheritance/succession**
  - **Egalitarian**
  - **Bilateral Inheritance/succession**
  - **Household:**
    - **Single-parent/mother, two-parent, childless, child-free**
  - **Intimate Femicide**

- **Parenting Typologies**
  - Authoritative Parenting
  - Free-range Parenting
    https://www.todaysparent.com/family/parenting/the-one-thing-about-free-range-parenting-nobody-talks-about/
  - Tiger Parenting
    https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tiger_parenting
  - Helicopter Parenting
    https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CeltnroSGco
  - Panther Parenting
    https://mindofmalaka.com/2011/09/09/the-rise-of-the-panther-mom/
  - Snowplow Parenting
    https://www.todaysparent.com/blogs/snowplow-parenting-the-latest-controversial-

- **Marriage Typologies and Issues**
  - **Polygamy—Polygyny and Polyandry**
  - **Monogamy**
  - **Homogamy or Assortative Mating (**See p. 36 para 4 of Tepperman, 2015**)**
  - **Heterogamy**
  - **Heteronormity**
  - **Homosexual**
  - **Heterosexual**
  - **Propinquity** (Spatial proximity & frequent encounters: See p. 36, para 4 of Tepperman, 2015)
  - **Endogamy: Arranged or Free Choice**
  - **Exogamy: Arranged or Free Choice**
  - **Marriage Market**
  - **Marriage Squeeze**
  - **Marriage Payments: Dowry, Bride wealth, Bride price, No payment**
  - **Residential Type: neolocal, duolocal, matrilocal, patrilocal**
  - **Intimate couple relationship** (see p. 369 of Tepperman, 2015)
  - **Divorce**

- Review the remaining slides if you are interested in knowing more about the key concepts based on the main argument of the presentation, stories of the family, the five major sociological theories, sociology's solution ideas to family issues, and a sample essay-type final exam question.

shutterstock.com · 401410855

- Main Argument Illustrated:
  - PARENTS AND PARENTING ARE CENTRAL IN THE STORIES OF THE FAMILY INSTITUTION.

  - What is your family story in the context of parents/parenting?

STORIES OF THE FAMILY:
1) Society's Family Story

- **Until after the 18th century, in Western societies relationship between husband and wife was not characterised by emotional intimacy and <u>parents</u> did not love their children as special treasures. Many non-western societies still maintain this pre-18th century Western perspective of family relations (William Kephart, 2013, p. 74).**

STORIES OF THE FAMILY:
2) Europe's Lost Generation

- According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), youth protests and demonstrations in Italy, Spain, Greece, and Britain are signs of discouraged and disillusioned generation—of a group that could eventually become violent. The ILO warns that high unemployment could lead to increased crime rates, increased drug use, _moving back home with the parents_, and depression (Govan 2012). One in five people in these countries under the age of 25 are jobless, and of those youths with jobs, many have only part-time...About 60 per cent [in Spain] of those lucky enough to find a placement live on a low salary with little job security. Others accept unpaid internships as a slightly better alternative to unemployment. _To keep expenses down, many young Spaniards remain in the family home, pushing the average age of independence from parents well over 30_ (Tepperman 2015, p. 356).

STORIES OF THE FAMILY:
3) The Piper Family Story
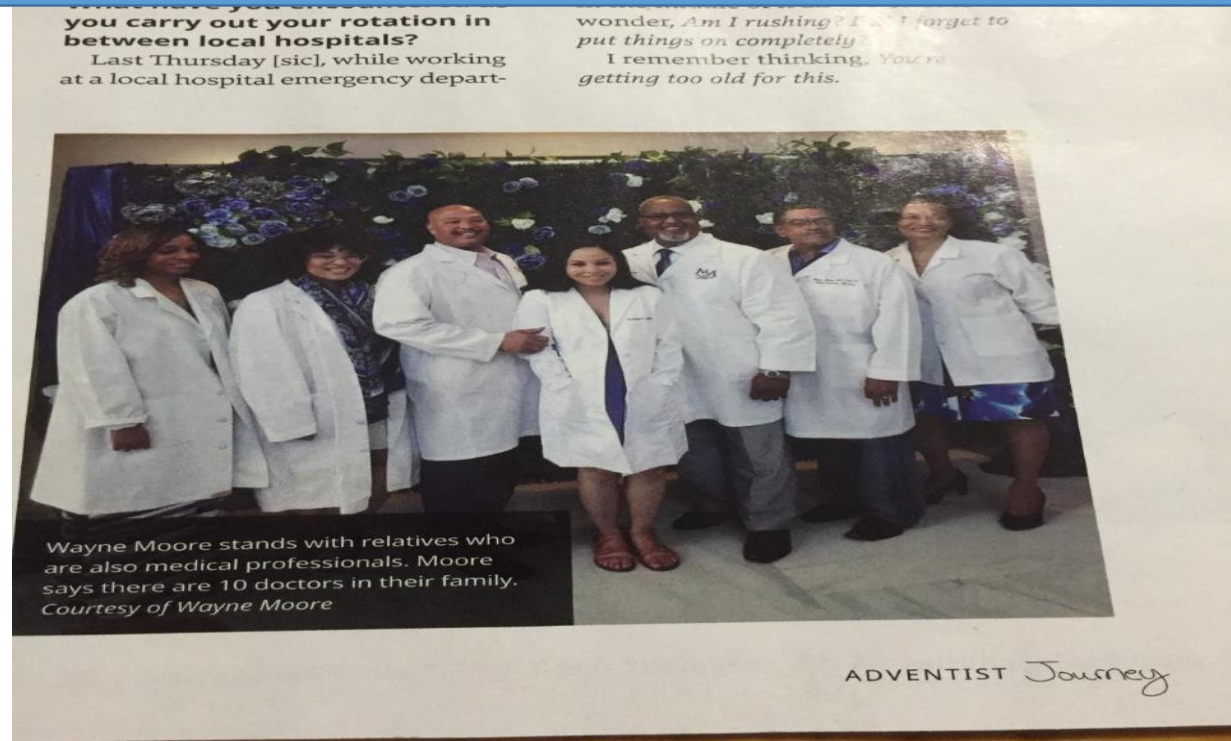
- Emily is officially Dr. Emily Piper, 34, a consulting Psychologist…and maintains a private practice aside. Her younger sister is now Dr. Hannah Piper, 29, who, having graduated from Princeton (BSC) and Harvard (MD) is in the midst of a general surgical residency. Their parents are Dr. Martha Piper, former UBC President, and Dr. Bill Piper (Trek, Winter/Spring 2006, p. 21).

STORIES OF THE FAMILY:
4) The Moore Family Story

TEN PHYSICIANS IN THE MOORE FAMILY
© ADVENTIST Journey, November 2020

Wayne Moore stands with relatives who are also medical professionals. Moore says there are 10 doctors in their family.
Courtesy of Wayne Moore

What role did parents/parenting play in this family story?

STORIES OF THE FAMILY:
5) The Enin Family Story

- In the next month, Kwasi Enin must make a tough decision: Which of the eight Ivy League universities should he attend this fall? A first-generation American from Shirley, N.Y., the 17-year-old violist and aspiring physician applied to all eight, from Brown to Yale. The responses began rolling in over the past few months, and by late last week when he opened an e-mail from Harvard, he found he'd been accepted to every one. The feat is extremely rare, say college counsellors. For most of the eight schools, acceptance comes rarely, even among the USA's top students. At the top end, Cornell University admitted only 14% of applicants. Harvard accepted just 5.9% (USA Today, 2014)…Enin plans to study medicine, as did both of his parents. They emigrated to New York from Ghana in the 1980s and studied at public colleges nearby. Both are nurses.

- http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation/2014/03/31/ivy-league-admissions-college-university/7119531/?csp=usattumblr

STORIES OF THE FAMILY:
6) The Rashonda Family Story

- When she got pregnant the first time, at age 15, Rashonda Jackson of Benton Harbor, Michigan, never considered marriage. Nor did she give much thought to abortion or adoption. There was never really any doubt about what she should do. <u>With her parents' blessing</u> and that of her church, Rashonda had a baby boy, Shannon. It was enough to gain her entry into the least exclusive club in Benton Harbor—*Single motherhood*. This could be the single parent capital of the United States, a struggling rust belt town where an astonishing eight out of every ten families are headed by a single parent. The vast majority are single mothers, often in their teens or early 20s (Landsberg 1998, p. B1)

STORIES OF THE FAMILY:
7) The Child's Family Story

- Family structure has significant implications for a child's future. A large number of studies have found that living apart from <u>a biological parent</u> is associated with a variety of negative outcomes that reduce the likelihood of moving up the income ladder. For example, children raised apart from their biological fathers have tended to score lower on standardized tests and achieve poorer grades, compared to children raised with <u>both biological parents</u>. These <u>fatherless children</u> are also more likely to drop out of high school and less likely to attend or graduate from college/university (Sigle-Rushton and McLanahan 2004 and Amato 2005 cited in Tepperman 2015, p. 386).

STORIES OF THE FAMILY: 8) Women's Family Story

- Despite increases in men's participation in domestic duties, the pressure of balancing paid work outside the home with the unpaid work of keeping up the home and looking after children is still most likely to fall on women (family members usually learn this conventional operation of the family from their parents). Working women who marry and bear children face a *double shift* that saddles them with responsibilities as both breadwinners and homemakers (Medeiros, Osorio, & Costa 2007, cited in Tepperman 2015, p. 374). A common outcome of this situation is *caregiver burden*, which, when taken to an extreme, results in the development of physical and mental health problems, including emotional exhaustion, psychosomatic health complaints, and sleep deprivation (Demerouti & Guerts 2004, cited in Tepperman 2015, p. 374).

STORIES OF THE FAMILY:
9) The Parenting Story

- Research by Diana Baumrind (1991) and others has shown that children do best when they receive a lot of love and a lot of supervision: Baumrind calls this the "authoritative" parenting pattern. By "doing best," we mean that children who receive this kind of parenting tend to remain mentally and physically healthy, do well in school, stay out of trouble with the law, and get along well with other children. Children whose parents are neglectful, unloving, harsh, or abusive are much less likely to "do well", at least according to North American research (Steinberg, 2001; Pinquart & Kauser, 2017; cited in Cumming, 2020, p. 156-157).

- EXPLORE:
  - To know the key concepts of the family and marriage institution to understand the dynamics of close relations.

THE MAJOR CONCEPT & KEY CONCEPTS IN THE MAIN ARGUMENT IN THIS LECTURE:

These Key Concepts provide the language to explore and unpack what the Major Concept of FAMILIES is and what it is not.

- **Family Typologies**
  - **Family of Orientation**
  - **Family of Procreation**
  - **Skip-generation families**
  - **Patriarchy/Patricentric**
    - **Patrilineal inheritance/succession**
  - **Matriarchy/Matricentric**
    - **Matrilineal inheritance/succession**
  - **Egalitarian**
  - **Bilateral Inheritance/succession**
  - **Household:**
    - **Single-parent/mother, two-parent, childless, child-free**
  - **Intimate Femicide**

- **Parenting Typologies**
  - Authoritative Parenting
  - Free-range Parenting
    https://www.todaysparent.com/family/parenting/the-one-thing-about-free-range-parenting-nobody-talks-about/
  - Tiger Parenting
    https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tiger_parenting
  - Helicopter Parenting
    https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CeltnroSGco
  - Panther Parenting
    https://mindofmalaka.com/2011/09/09/the-rise-of-the-panther-mom/
  - Snowplow Parenting
    https://www.todaysparent.com/blogs/snowplow-parenting-the-latest-controversial-

- **Marriage Typologies and Issues**
  - **Polygamy—Polygyny and Polyandry**
  - **Monogamy**
  - **Homogamy or Assortative Mating (See p. 36 para 4 of Tepperman, 2015)**
  - **Heterogamy**
  - **Heteronormity**
  - **Homosexual**
  - **Heterosexual**
  - **Propinquity (Spatial proximity & frequent encounters: See p. 36, para 4 of Tepperman, 2015)**
  - **Endogamy: Arranged or Free Choice**
  - **Exogamy: Arranged or Free Choice**
  - **Marriage Market**
  - **Marriage Squeeze**
  - **Marriage Payments: Dowry, Bride wealth, Bride price, No payment**
  - **Residential Type: neolocal, duolocal, matrilocal, patrilocal**
  - **Intimate couple relationship (see p. 369 of Tepperman, 2015)**
  - **Divorce**

- DEFINITIONS OF THE FAMILY INSTITUTION
  - Census Family
  - Sociological Family

CENSUS DEFINITION OF THE FAMILY

- "A household that includes two spouses—opposite- or same-sex, married or cohabiting (if they have lived together for longer than one year)—with or without never-married children, or a single <u>parent</u> with one or more never-married children." (Tepperman 2015, p. 358).
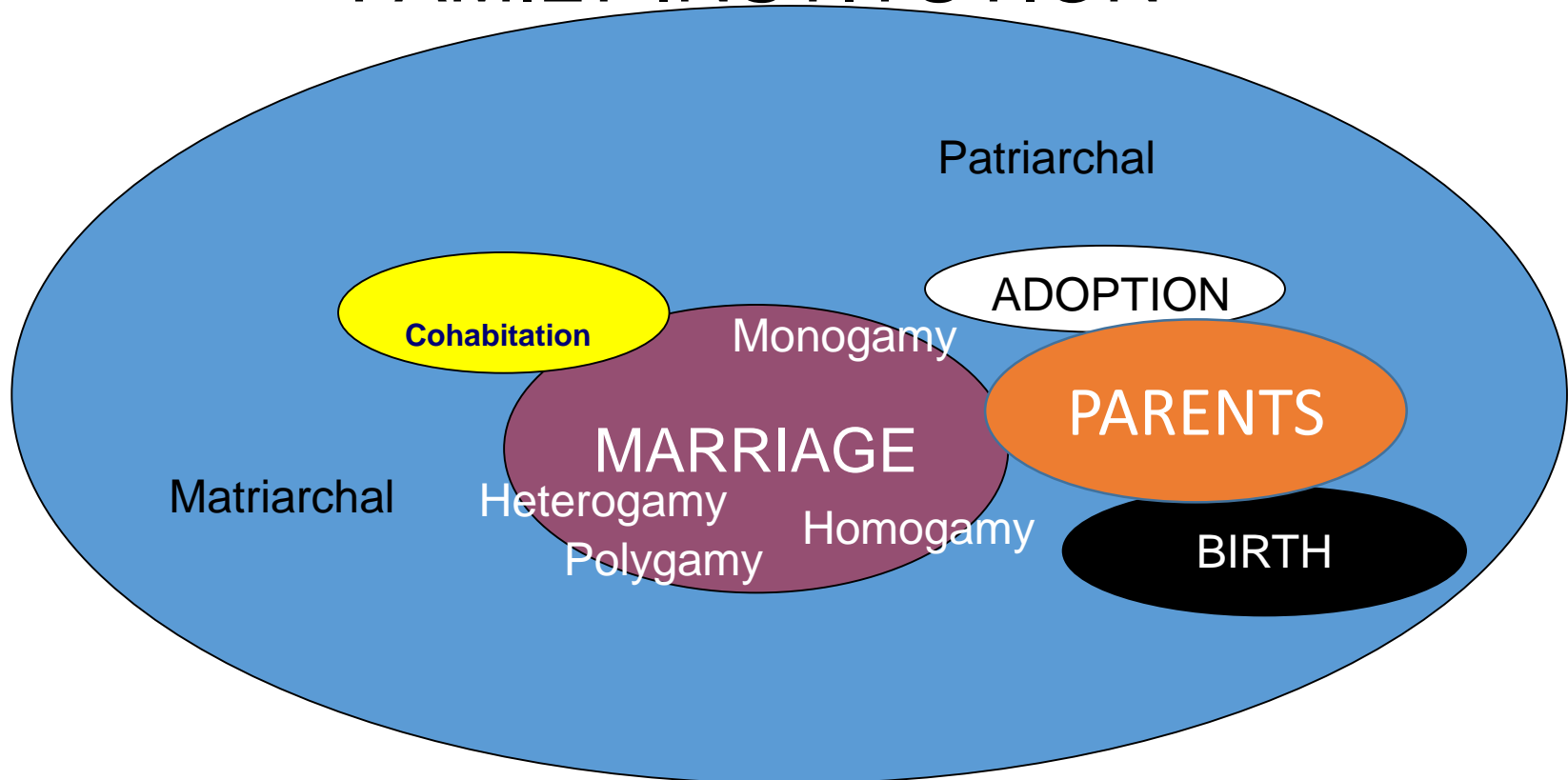
SOCIOLOGICAL DEFINITION OF THE FAMILY

- Social group/unit whose members are related by marriage (affinity), and/or by birth (descent), and/or by adoption (legality) and are conscious of their relations.
  - "Any social unit or set of social relations that does what families are popularly imagined to do, by whatever means it does so" (Quan-Haase & Tepperman, 2021, p. 248).
- Family of Orientation (the family you are born/adopted into) and Family of Procreation (the family you create).

GLOBAL COMPLEXITY OF THE FAMILY

- According to sociology, there is no "ideal, monolithic, standard or natural family". Rather, there is "a wide variety of family arrangements" (Bartle 2004: 9:1).
  - A single, all-encompassing model of family, especially the <u>nuclear family</u> of mama, papa and kids is not, and has never been, the ideal or norm in any society for which we have any hard facts (Ibid.: 9:3).
- Yet, "today, this nuclear family type is an idealized family throughout the Global North and, increasingly in the Global South as well." (Quan-Haase & Tepperman 2021, p. 253)

SOCIOLOGICAL DEFINITION OF THE FAMILY

FAMILY INSTITUTION

Patriarchal

Cohabitation

Monogamy

ADOPTION

PARENTS

Matriarchal

MARRIAGE

Heterogamy

Polygamy

Homogamy

BIRTH

Should pets count as family?

Can we choose our parents and can we choose our family of orientation? What social structural changes could facilitate the processes of these "choices"?

MARRIAGE DEFINED

- Marriage is generally understood as a socially recognized , enduring, stable bond between two people who each have certain rights and obligations toward one another. These rights and obligations vary from culture to culture but are likely to include some common features. For example, married partners have the right to expect to have sexual relationship with each other, although the number of partners may vary…In most societies, spouses have obligations to assist one another in rearing children and providing for their household. They share economic resources and provide shelter, clothing, and household equipment. Marriage also establishes bonds between groups of kin (the relatives of each spouse), who also have rights and obligations toward one another (Nancy Bonvillain, 2018, p. 242).

THE COMPLEXITY OF FAMILY & MARRIAGE PATTERNS
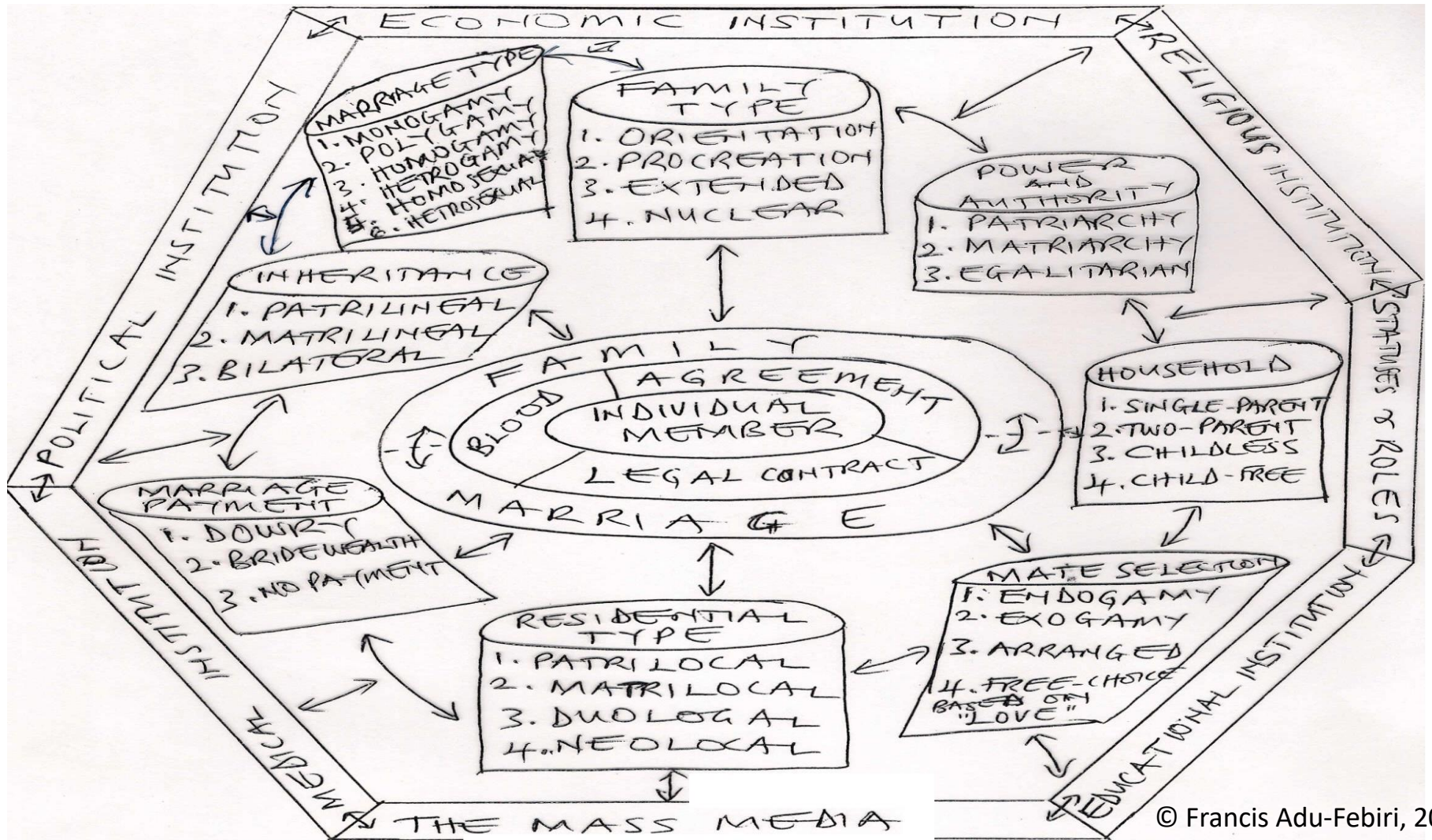
THE PATTERN OF THE FAMILY INSTITUTION

X = SOCIAL FORCES embodied in

Y = FAMILY & MARRIAGE

CULTURE
POLITICAL ECONOMY &
TECHNOLOGY
SOCIAL CLOSURES
PATRIARCHY
HUMAN AGENCY

SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS

UNION FORMATION: AFFINAL
Arranged Marriages versus Love Marriages
Expressive exchanges
Instrumental exchanges
Incest
Endogamy
Exogamy
Propinquity
Homogamy & Heterogamy
Parents and Parenting
Family Violence
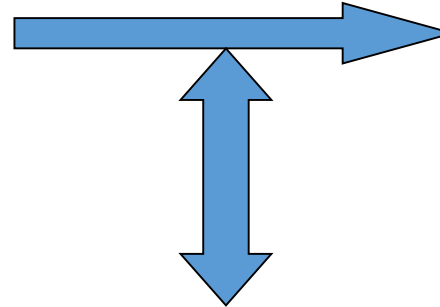
Y = NEW TRENDS IN FAMILY & MARRIAGE

Commuter marriage
Cohabitation
Work- Family Balance: Dual Earners
Single-Parent Families
Same-Sex Families
Marriage squeeze against women
Child-free families; Zero-child families
Blended families
Equal husband-wife relationships
High divorce rate
Overburdened women and displaced men

NEW GENDER GAP IN CLOSE RELATIONS: Women Overburdened and Men Displaced

- **"In short, the minute I found myself in a job that is typical for the vast majority of working women (and men), working long hours on someone else's schedule, I could no longer be both <u>the parent</u> and the professional I wanted to be—at least not with a child experiencing a rocky adolescence. I realized what should have perhaps been obvious: having it all, at least for me, depended almost entirely on what type of job I had. The flip side is the harder truth: having it all was not possible in many types of jobs, including high government office—at least not for very long"** (http://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2012/07/why-women-still-cant-have-it-all/309020/)

- Despite increases in men's participation in domestic duties, the pressure of balancing paid work outside the home with the unpaid work of keeping up the home and looking after children is still most likely to fall on women (family members usually learn this conventional operation of the family from <u>their parents</u>). Working women who marry and bear children face a *double shift* that saddles them with responsibilities as both breadwinners and homemakers (Medeiros, Osorio, & Costa 2007, cited in Tepperman 2015, p. 374). A common outcome of this situation is *caregiver burden*, which, when taken to an extreme, results in the development of physical and mental health problems, including emotional exhaustion, psychosomatic health complaints, and sleep deprivation (Demerouti & Guerts 2004, cited in Tepperman 2015, p. 374).

- Family structure has significant implications for a child's future. A large number of studies have found that living apart from <u>a biological parent</u> is associated with a variety of negative outcomes that reduce the likelihood of moving up the income ladder. For example, children raised apart from their biological fathers have tended to score lower on standardized tests and achieve poorer grades, compared to children raised with <u>both biological parents</u>. These <u>fatherless children</u> are also more likely to drop out of high school and less likely to attend or graduate from college/university (Sigle-Rushton and McLanahan 2004 and Amato 2005 cited in Tepperman 2015, p. 386).

- **He Averages 12-hour work-days, followed by an obligatory round of drinks with co-workers and a long commute home. She dutifully waits up for him to return and prepares breakfast in the mornings. The retirement rolls around and he discovers he's a stranger to his own family. The result is a phenomenon Japanese are calling "vintage year divorce", the fastest growing component of a marital break-up rate that has doubled since 1975. And reflecting larger changes in society, the divorces are more likely initiated by women, often after 20 years or more together. "Expectations are definitely changing. Many people are putting their happiness first, and if they think they won't find that in their marriage, they get out", said Atsuko Okano, 49, a divorcee and founder of a divorce counseling service, Caratclub (Pearson 2004, p. B6; Tepperman 2015, p. 369, paragraphs 1 and 2 under ONE WORLD, MANY SOCIETIES box).**

THE MARRIAGE MARKET: Union Formation and Mate Selection

- Social Relationships are central to the marriage market and the family. The starting or nodal point is affinal (a family relationship by marriage—chosen or arranged relationship between spouses—Cumming, 2020, p. 154).

- Mate Selection: Every society has laws/rules/conventions about whom we can marry or with whom we can have legal or accepted sexual relations. These laws/rules/conventions include the incest taboo (no sex with parents and sibling), endogamy (marry within own social group), exogamy (marry outside your social group), homogamy (marry a person with characteristics similar to yours) (Cumming, 2020, p. 155).

- Marriage is a matter of give-and-take, in which each spouse both gives and gets. The quality of the marriage relationship depends on how well spouses maintain a stable balance in this exchange. There are two types of exchanges: Expressive Exchanges (emotional support, love, affection, friendship, companionship) and Instrumental Exchanges (practical or technical services including sharing housework, paying the bills, looking after children) (Cumming, 2020, p. 155).

- Arranged Marriages (society takes control of erotic property out of the hands of the prospective spouses and put them under kin group control—an estimated 60% of all marriages globally are arranged, a figure that increases up to 90% in India—Toledo, 2009; Cumming, 2020, p. 156). Love Marriages (Hegemonic ideals about marriage and cohabitation in modern Western Europe and North America are ideally based on romantic love and free choice—Cumming, 2020, p. 156).

- THE MARRIAGE MARKET: Homogamy?

- ***Usually*** **in gender binary societies an "efficient" marriage market exhibits positive assortative mating, where "high-quality men" [alpha males] are matched with "high-quality women" [alpha females], where "medium-quality men" [beta males] are matched with "medium-quality women" [beta females], and "low-quality men" [omega males] are matched with "low-quality women" [omega females].**

- http://ca.askmen.com/dating/heidi_100/137_dating_girl.html

- http://jezebel.com/how-to-tell-if-youre-an-alpha-beta-or-omega-female-1576443747

-

At a Marriage Market in Nanjing, China

- **MARRIAGE PAYMENTS:**
- *Brideprice*? = The groom buying the bride?
- *Bridewealth*? = The groom paying for the economic value/assets of the bride?
- **Becker's Theory** (1991): "Where women have [high] economic value of their own they receive brideprice or bridewealth. The frequency and magnitude of brideprices should be greater when wives' input into production (like agriculture) is relatively high and in societies with a high incidence of polygyny, where there is greater competition by men for wives. This marriage matching framework can also explain a transition from brideprice to a dowry as societies grow more complex" (*Siwan Anderson 2007, Journal of Economic Perspectives—Volume 21, Number 4—Fall 2007—Pages 151–174*).

- MARRIAGE PAYMENTS: <u>Dowry</u>

- **<u>Becker's Theory</u>** (1991): Where women have less economic value, their parents pay dowry: Suppose that new wage-earning opportunities open up for men, while drawing women into the home. Women remain a homogeneous group with less economic value, while men become a heterogeneous group differentiated by their wage-earning capabilities. As a result, brides compete amongst themselves for the more desirable grooms. Brides with wealthier fathers outbid poorer ones in the marriage market and award dowries to the grooms with the higher earning power. Thus, dowry payments emerge due to quality differentiation amongst grooms as found in socially stratified societies and are consistent with a development process where women do not directly reap the benefits of modernization and men are the primary recipients of the new economic opportunities (*Siwan Anderson 2007, Journal of Economic Perspectives—Volume 21, Number 4—Fall 2007—Pages 151–174)*.

- **MARRIAGE SQUEEZE:**
- This is "the effect on marriage of an imbalance between the number of [eligible] males and [eligible] females [uneven sex ratios]" (Robert Schoen 1983: http://www.jstor.org/stable/2060901?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents)
  - There is a marriage squeeze against men in China, especially alpha men.
  - There is marriage squeeze against North American alpha women, especially alpha black women.
    - There is a declining marriage rate across the western world; and the fact that black women have made strides in terms of earning power and education while black men, statistically, have not, is a powerful explanation [of the marriage squeeze against black professional women in North America] (Banks 2012).

"Is Marriage for White People?"

- There is a declining marriage rate across the western world, but the rate is higher among black women in North America than other groups.

- "Black women have become the most unmarried population in American society because of <u>a whole set of structural factors, that black men are not doing very well is the chief one</u>," said Banks (2012), who teaches at Stanford Law School.

- "The problem is not the choices or the preferences of black women, the problem is the pool of men," he said. "Black men have not kept pace with black women",

- **The smaller pool of black men won't be the problem outside the strictures of racialization and endogamy. The issue is that 'marrying black' is not the preference of men from the other racial groups (Adu-Febiri, 2012).**

"Is Marriage for White People?"

- Legal marriage is not an Indigenous tradition, and many Indigenous partners may not be married; many may be re-partnered with a co-resident adult who functions as a father or mother figure for a child; and some report being a lone parent for financial reasons. Evidence also suggests that many families still have extended and fluid family structures consistent with wahkootowin in traditional Indigenous cultures. The 2016 census found that more Indigenous (2.7 per cent) than non-Indigenous children (0.4 per cent) live in "skip-generation families"—that is, with one or both grandparents where no parents are present. In addition, 9.1 per cent of Indigenous children lived in a multi-generational families with at least one of their parents and at least one of their grandparents, compared to 3.9 per cent of non-Indigenous children. A further 1.2 per cent Indigenous children, compared to 0.2 per cent of non-Indigenous children, lived with other relatives in arrangements that did not include at least one parent or one grandparent. Relatives included extended family, such as aunts, uncles, or cousins (Statistics Canada 2013). The benefits of these systems are evident, for example, in what Quinless (2013) describes as "networks of care": extended family systems that support young First Nations mothers (This long quote is from Anderson and Ball, 2020, p. 152 in Starblanket & Long: *Visions of the Heart*).

PATRIARCHAL FAMILIES Versus MATRIARCHAL FAMILIES

- In <u>Patriarchal families</u>, men have greater authority and power than women. Wealth and power are passed down to kin-relationships through male family members. This makes patriarchal families patri-centric and patrilineal. The majority of families worldwide are patriarchal.

- In <u>Matriarchal families</u>, women have greater authority and power than men. Wealth and power are passed down to kin-relationships through female family members. This makes matriarchal families matri-centric and matrilineal. This type of families is uncommon. There are six modern societies that are considered matriarchies: the Mosuo in China, living near the border of Tibet; the Minangkabau of West Sumatra, Indonesia; the Akan people of Ghana; the Bribri, a small Indigenous group living on a reserve in the Limon province of Costa Rica; the Tibeto-Burman-speaking Garos tribe in India; and the Nagovisi in South Bougainville, an island west of New Guinea. Some Canadian Indigenous societies were matriarchal in nature prior to colonization (Sanday, 2002; Abbott, 2003; Cumming, 2020, p. 152; http://mentalfloss.com/aeticle/31274/6-modern-societies-where-women-literally-rule)

- Usually patriarchal families have <u>more dark side than bright side</u>. "Feminists propose that spousal abuse and child abuse are two aspects of the same phenomenon: they both stem from patriarchy." (Cumming, 2020, p. 162).

THE DARK SIDE OF THE FAMILY:

- 1. Divorce
- 2. Remarriage and Stepfamilies
- 3. Non-physical abuses in the Family
- 4. Family Violence: physical abuse, battering, rape, incest
  - Violence against women
  - Violence against Children
- 5. Intimate Femicide or Intimate Partner Violence
- 6. Suffering of Single Mothers (p. 365 of Tepperman 2015)

Canadian Divorce Rate

- 4 in 10 first marriages end in divorce.
  - Today, Canadian divorce rates are higher than those in many Western nations but lower than those in the United States (Quan-Haase & Tepperman 2021, p, 255)
- According to Statistics Canada (2010), about 38 per cent of all marriages taking place in 2004 will have ended in divorce by 2035. The total divorce rate was down slightly from its peak of about 41 per cent in the mid 1980s, but slightly higher than the rate of about 37 per cent recorded in the mid 1990s. Today, researchers project that newly married couples run (roughly) 40% risk of future divorce *Statistics Canada, 2017c; Cumming, 2020, p. 159).
- Newfoundland and Labrador had the lowest rate of divorce at 21.6 per cent — while Quebec had the highest at 48.4 per cent (Ibid.).
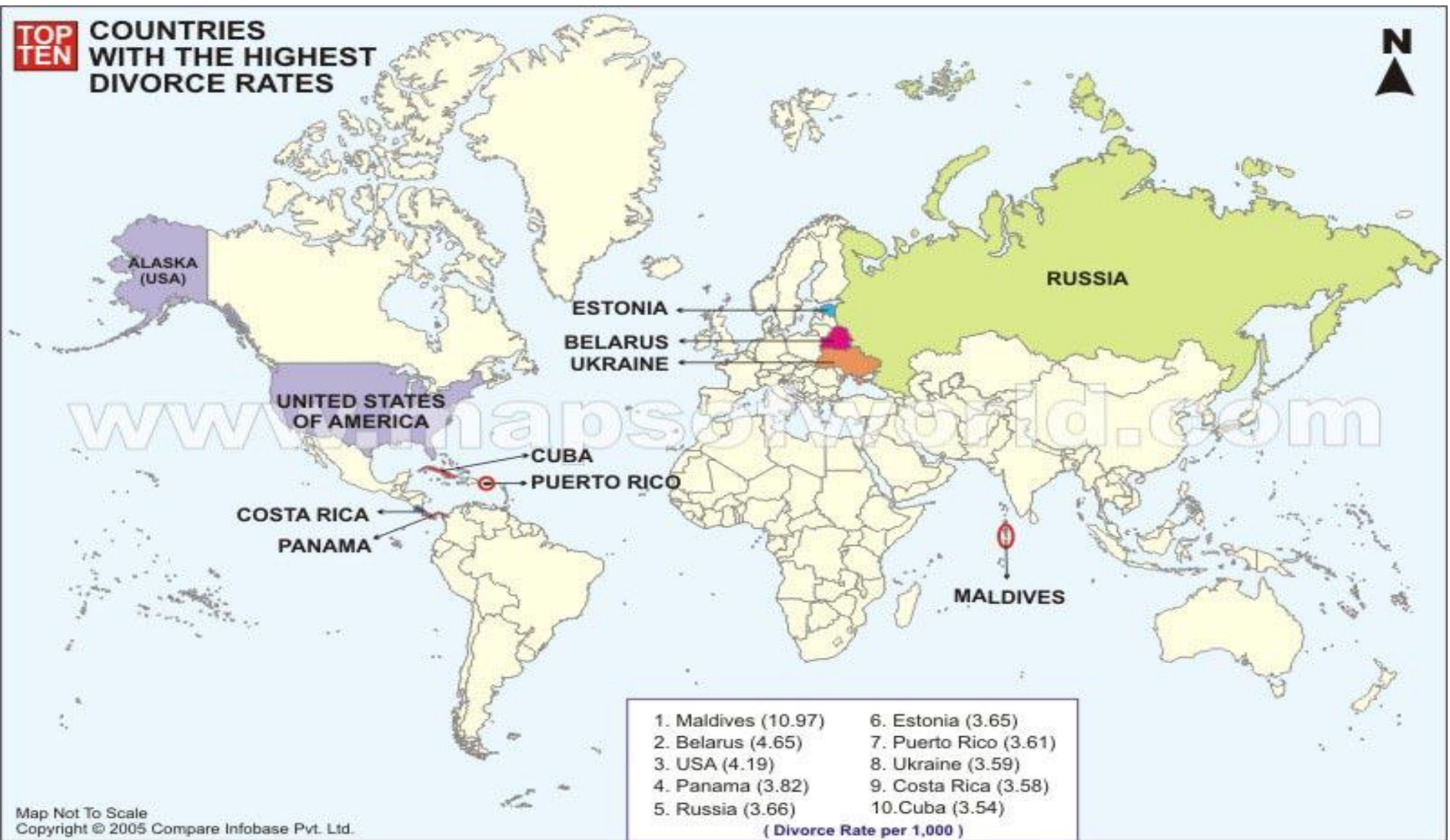- http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/story/2010/10/04/vanier-study004.html

American Divorce Rate

- Love is well and good, but there's no guarantee you'll die, *Notebook*-style, with whomever you decide to spend the rest of your life with. In the United States, more than 20 percent of first marriages end within five years, and 48 percent of marriages break 20 years in. And according to a study, the ratio of males to females in the workplace could play a role in a marriage's demise.

- In the journal Biology Letters, sociology researchers from Stockholm University present evidence that relationships become less stable when there are lots of opportunities to meet a new mate in the workplace. The study showed that married individuals have a higher risk of divorce when the "adult sex ratios" of their office present more members of the opposite sex. This proved especially true for men (**Divorce Risk Rises in Study of People With Uneven "Sex Ratios" at Work September 2018**)

THE JAPANESE VINTAGE DIVORCE

- He Averages 12-hour work-days, followed by an obligatory round of drinks with co-workers and a long commute home. She dutifully waits up for him to return and prepares breakfast in the mornings. The retirement rolls around and he discovers he's a stranger to his own family. The result is a phenomenon Japanese are calling "vintage year divorce", the fastest growing component of a marital break-up rate that has doubled since 1975. And reflecting larger changes in society, the divorces are more likely initiated by women, often after 20 years or more together. "Expectations are definitely changing. Many people are putting their happiness first, and if they think they won't find that in their marriage, they get out", said Atsuko Okano, 49, a divorcee and founder of a divorce counseling service, Caratclub (Pearson 2004, p. B6; Tepperman 2015, p. 369, paragraphs 1 and 2 under ONE WORLD, MANY SOCIETIES box).

GLOBAL DIVORCE RATE

COUNTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST DIVORCE RATES

1. Maldives (10.97)
2. Belarus (4.65)
3. USA (4.19)
4. Panama (3.82)
5. Russia (3.66)
6. Estonia (3.65)
7. Puerto Rico (3.61)
8. Ukraine (3.59)
9. Costa Rica (3.58)
10. Cuba (3.54)

(Divorce Rate per 1,000)

Map Not To Scale
Copyright © 2005 Compare Infobase Pvt. Ltd.

IMPACT OF DIVORCE

- Negative for children:
- Evidence from a small sample studied suggests that:
  - "Parental conflict and separation have a negative lasting effect on children" (Baker 2004: 178; Demo, Fine & Ganong 2000; Wallerstein, Lweis & Blakeslee 2002; Brym & Lie 2015, p. 202). This is true only in divorce situations of a) a high level of parental conflict, b) a decline in living standards, and c) the absence of a parent (Amato & Keith 1991, Resnick et al 1997, Jekielek 1998)

IMPACT OF DIVORCE

- **Specific Negative Effects (see references from previous slide):**
- **1. Lower educational attainment**
- **2. Behavioral problems**
- **3. Delinquency**
- **4. Leaving home earlier**
- **5. Premarital pregnancy for girls**
- **6. Less likely to be happy**
- **7. More likely to suffer health problems, depend on welfare, and earn low incomes**
- **8. Enter adulthood worried, underachieving, self-depreciating, and sometimes angry young men and women.**
- **9. Higher divorce rate when they marry**

IMPACT OF DIVORCE

- **<u>Positive for children</u>:**
- **1. Children in stable lone-parent families are better off than those in conflict-ridden <u>two-parent</u> families.**
- **2. Children of employed lone/single mothers accept egalitarian gender roles**
- **Many benefits for economy.**

"DOMESTIC VIOLENCE and HONOUR KILLINGS"

- There are approximately the same number of honour killings carried out in a single year in the Middle East and South Asia as there are intimate partner deaths in Canada (Abedi, 2018)…The commonalities between domestic violence and honour killings are disturbingly similar. For instance, in both cases perpetrators are overwhelmingly men, victims are overwhelmingly women, and the perceived transgression the family member commits to trigger the violence crosses some sort of boundary the perpetrator objects to and therefore perceives that the partner or family member needs to be punished (Winegar, 2016). As well, both domestic violence and honour crimes include relatives and/or intimate partners, and sexual assault, psychological abuse, and murder are just some of the acts of violence carried out against the victim (Winegar, 2016)…the perceived differences between the two cultures—Middle-East & South Asia and Canada—gives the false impression that women are safer in North America than in other places (Cumming, 2020, p. 163).

SPOUSAL VIOLENCE, 2014

VIOLENCE TYPE	WOMEN	MEN
Sexual assault, beaten, choked, or threatened with a gun or knife	35%	18%
Kicked, bitten, hit, or hit with something	10%	36%
Pushed, grabbed, shoved, or slapped	40%	30%
Threatened to hit, threw something	17%	19%

Source: http://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/160121/cg-b001-eng.htm

- <u>SOCIOLOGICAL CLAIMS ABOUT THE FAMILY:</u>
  - Families are becoming more complex
  - Families are becoming more fragile
  - Families are becoming smaller
  - Families are affected by other social forces
  - Families have far-reaching impacts
    - Refs: (pp. 365,366 and 391 of Tepperman 2015; Quan-Haase & Tepperman 2021, p. 248)

SOCIOLOGICAL CLAIMS ABOUT THE FAMILY ILLUSTRATED: INDIGENOUS FAMILIES

- The changes in the makeup of the family have been experienced by Indigenous peoples within Canada over the past 200 years. The familial organization of Indigenous families has been profoundly altered on two separate occasions since Confederation. The establishment of the residential school system in 1892 isolated Indigenous youth from their families by placing them in residential schools (Milloy 2017: cited in Quan-Haase & Tepperman 2021, p. 255). The effects were disastrous for Indigenous families and communities, who lost cultural traditions and social ties (Dickason & Long 2016: Ibid.)…This government forced assimilation damaged nearly three generations of Indigenous families through the forcible removal of children from their parents' care. Residential schooling also imposed European ideals of marriage, sexuality, and patriarchy (Reason & Bradbury 2001, p. 71). Many observers now view this as a form of cultural genocide (Quan-Haase & Tepperman 2021, p. 256).

- As well, provincial governments removed many Indigenous children from their home to live with non-Indigenous families in the 1960s and 1970s. Referred to as the Sixties Scoop (Pelly 2015), this, too, has had a significant harmful effect on Indigenous families and parenting practices(Quan-Haase & Tepperman 2021, p. 256)…The trauma they endured over many generation did long-term damage to their collective well-being and stable family life that persists even today (Bombay et al, 2014: Ibid.). The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) helped to record and clarify some of these damaging problems (Quan-Haase & Tepperman 2021, p. 256).

- All these issues are results of a history of colonial misjudgment, mistreatment, and legislation that was insufficiently attuned to the needs of Indigenous people. The result was intergenerational trauma (Quan-Haase & Tepperman 2021, p. 256).
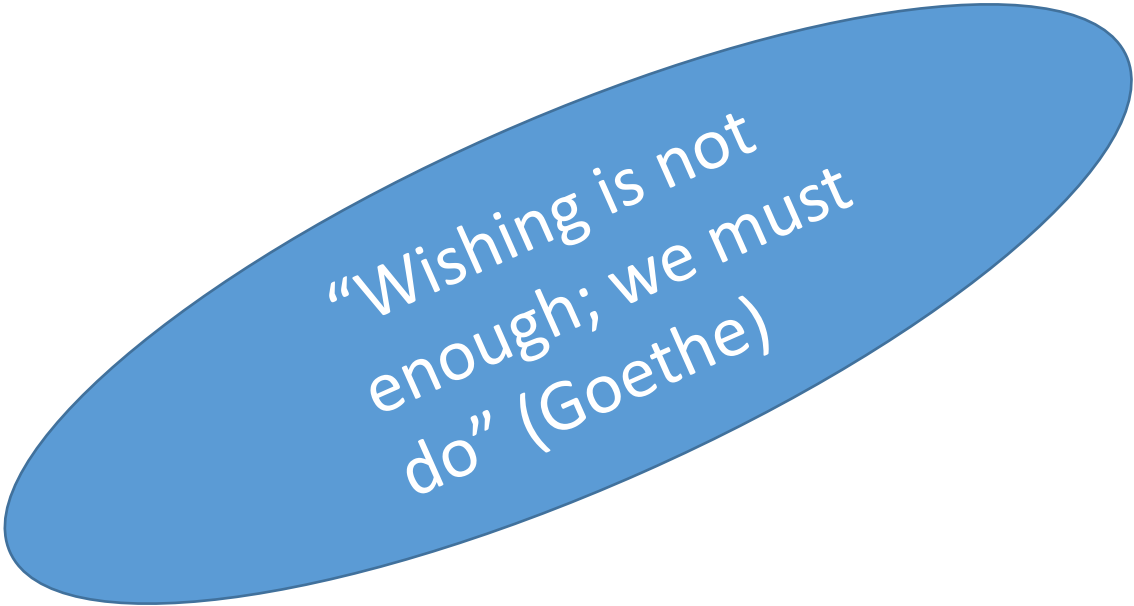
WHY MARRIAGE AND FAMILY?: APPLICATION OF SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES

PARADIGM	CAUSE	EFFECT
FUNCTIONALISM	HOMEOSTASIS need of Cultural Consensus	**Bright Side**: Marriage and family are functional because they contribute to social cohesion and stability in mainstream culture for the survival and effectiveness of society. Gender division of labour: Females fulfill expressive roles and males fulfill instrumental roles that contribute to cultural consensus, a major component of homeostasis (Quan-Haase & Tepperman 2021, p. 249)
SOCIAL CONFLICT	INDEOLOGY OF SCARCITY of resources	**Dark Side**: competition for property and power connected to unequal or unbalanced distribution of wealth/income, power, privilege and prestige among women, men and children contributes to conflict and violence (spouse abuse and child abuse). Wealthy and/or powerful men dominating the family make patriarchy dangerous (Quan-Haase & Tepperman 2021, p. 249).
INTERACTIONISM	HUMAN AGENCY: Definition of Situation through the Looking Glass Self	**Dark Side and/or Bright Side**: The family is a symbol, and as such individual members use their human agency to define it subjectively and interact with it accordingly. Hence the varying experiences and perceptions of different family members about values, ideologies, and myths of their families/marriages. Some moral entrepreneurs use backward-looking ideologies to hurt vulnerable families (Quan-Haase & Tepperman, 2021, p. 250)
FEMINISM	PATRIARCHAL IDEOLOGY OF SEXISM embedded in Social Reproduction—all the social, economic, ideological, and political processes that preserve society and its parts over time (ibid.).	**Dark Side**: Sexual, social and economic subordination of girls/women and children. Capitalism has vested interest in preserving this (Quan-Haase & Tepperman, 2021, pp. 250-251)
POSTMODERNISM	HEGEMONIC ELITE construction of Politics of Culture	**Dark Side**: reproduces the *hyperreal family*, that is, "heteronormative family life" (Tepperman 2015, p. 364) that constructs divorce and single parenthood [and other alternative family types] as negative (ibid.). The negative view of these dimensions of

SAMPLE FINAL EXAM QUESTION

- "While some First Nations and Metis families are thriving, poverty and other socioeconomic indicators show that many Indigenous families are struggling...Today half (49.6 per cent) of all Indigenous children aged 14 and under are living in families with both their parents, either biological or adoptive, compared to three-quarters (76 per cent) of non-Indigenous children living with both parents. Approximately one-third (34.4 per cent) of Indigenous children live in lone-parent family, mostly with the mother compared with 17.4 per cent of non-Indigenous children who live with lone parent. Lone-parenting is associated with a greater probability of living in poverty. This situation is more likely for adolescent mothers, and among First Nations the percentage of adolescent mothers is seven times higher than it is among mainstream Canadian adolescent females" (Anderson and Ball, 2020, pp. 150-152 in Starblanket & Long: *Visions of the Heart*). What is your strongest emotional feeling about and your evaluation of this research finding? What social dynamics of the family structure do you think explain the negative outcomes for children living in this structure of some Indigenous families? Based on your feeling and explanation, propose one creative solution idea and one corresponding innovative design (provide description and a diagram of processes/steps, tasks, people, and resources for implementation) to make this family structure user-friendly for Indigenous children living in it. To what extent do your explanation and proposed design solution agree and disagree with the concepts of the family of orientation and parenting typologies as well as the feminist or the postmodernist paradigm/theory of the family institution?

CREATE:

"Wishing is not enough; we must do" (Goethe)

- Therefore, Be a Changemaker; be a Gamechanger!

CREATIVITY & INNOVATION THINKING EXERCISE #4 (8%)

- **After critically examining the major concepts and paradigms of family/marriage relations discussed in this lecture presentation, particularly the four creative ideas (see the next two slides) that sociologists have suggested for addressing family/marriage issues, do the following four things:**

- **a) State your strongest emotional response to the family/marriage "issues" these sociological creative ideas address.**

- **b) Based on your emotional response, state any one creative idea different from the ones sociologists have suggested in the next two slides.**

- **c) Based on your creative idea, provide one innovative project/program design (show a brief design description and a design diagram connecting the processes/steps, tasks/activities, people and resources/logistics) for implementing your creative idea in a way that will provide opportunities for people from various gender/racial/ethnic/social class groups to improve their lives in the family institution.**

- **d) State and assess one possible response of the sociological concept of marriage typologies and one possible response of the feminist theory or postmodern theory to your proposed project/program design.**

ADDRESSING FAMILY ISSUES:
What Sociology Suggests

- 1. Families Living in Poverty:
  - The necessity of government financial support, vocational training and financial aid for schooling for women, early childhood visitation and intervention programs, programs providing nutrition and medical care (Cherlin, 2009).

- 2. Domestic Violence:
  - The need to reduce poverty, reduce gender inequality, change conventional male gender role socialization, educate against child spanking (Barkan, 2012).

ADDRESSING FAMILY ISSUES:
What Sociology Suggests

- 3. Same Sex Marriage:
  - The need for education about the fact that same sex marriage does not threaten the stability of heterosexual marriage or the welfare of children (Barkan, 2012).
- 4. Divorce
  - Focus should not be on divorce, but rather, the need to reduce poverty, increase economic equality, encourage homogamic marriages, prevent spousal abuse (Barkan, 2012).